The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. II.—No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5, 1823. Whole No. 101.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SYMPATHY.

Oh, it is painful, and lonely and weary,
To plod like a slave with a life-longing load,
Though a world that is ever so dark and so dreary,
It seems an unlest and a fitless abode
For beings that long for a clover alliance
With the fountain and source of all glory and truth,
Oh, who would ere cherish so base a reliance,
Or cling to desires that are blasted in youth.

Sojourners and pilgrims thro' care and thro' sorrow,
We are winding away to a happier sphere,
Where bright beam the rays of futurity's morrow,
Unblemish'd with sin and undimm'd with a tear.
And as we live on though this state of probation,
Its trials and darkness, but this can beguile.
Still tending on earth with the hopes of salvation,
The life-giving kindness of sympathy's smile.

HAMLET.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To *—— *——

When scenes of bliss have lost their power,
And pleasure seems an idle dream,
I often pluck some gloomy flower
Just opening to the morning beam.
But when from Sol's bright ray 'tis gone,
Its life and light begin to fade;
'Tis nourished by no other sun,
And withers in the twilight shade.

Thus when in grief's dark shade repining,
My every joy is lull'd to rest,
Thy smile, like fair Aurora, shining,
Calls Hope to bud within my breast.
But when from thee I'm forced to go,
Like some lone flow'r without a sun,
No other smile can cheer my woe,—
My star is set—life's charms are gone.

Baltimore, June. 1823. PASQUIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To my infant Nephew, E. P. L. jun.

Welcome my bonny wee thing,
Welcome to the gay spring,
While the merry birds sing,
Sweetly around thee.
Welcome tho' far away;
Tho' I ne'er beheld thee play,
And, alas! never may,
Care so hath bound me.

I long to see how nature
Hath form'd each look and feature,
Of thine, my bonny creature,
But can only surmise,
As fancy ponders o'er thee,
And her whose bosom bore thee,
And bids me most adore thee,
Gem of the pure skies.

Pure as the morning's dew,
Falling on roses new;
Soft as the waveless hue,
Of the stream I now view,
Blue rolling Schuylkill,
Oh, may life's current be,
As clear, calm, and bright for thee,
And its gentle purity,
Soothe care's cruel skill.

And when distant sun's shine,
And this shall be of long syne,
Not thou, nor life, are more mine,
What may they tell thee
Of him, who could rarely borrow,
Light to cheer the gloomy morrow,
Or dispel the clouds of sorrow—
All that befel me.

But why, tho' grief be maddening,
Oh why should I be saddening,
Thoughts that should be gladdening,
All of thee and thine;
Oh, I would ne'er distress thee,
Sweet boy—but much caress thee;
And oh! may God bless thee,
More than me and mine.

PETER PINNACLE.

Philadelphia, June 29. 1823.

BEAUTY.

The wind passeth over it, and it is gone.

I saw a dewdrop, cool and clear,
Dance on a myrtle spray;
Fair colours deck'd the lucid tear,
Like those which gleam and disappear
When showers and sunbeams play:
But cast athwart a glance severe,
And scorched the pearl away.

High on a slender polished stem,
A fragrant lily grew;
On the pure petals many a gem
Glittered, a native diadem
Of healthy morning dew;
A blast of lingering winter came,
And snapped the stem in two.

Fairer than morning's early tear,
Or lily's snowy bloom,
Shines Beauty in its vernal year;
Bright, sparkling, fascinating, clear,
Gay, thoughtless of its doom!
Death breathes a sudden poison near,
And sweeps it to the tomb.

COMFORTS OF RELIGION.

There are many who have passed the age of youth and beauty; who have resigned the pleasures of that smiling season; who begin to decline into the vale of years, impaired in their health, depressed in their fortunes, stript of their friends, their children, and perhaps still more tender connexions. What resource can this world afford them! It presents a dark and dreary waste, through which there does not issue a single ray of comfort.

Every delusive prospect of ambition is now at an end; long experience of mankind, an experience very different from what the open and generous soul of youth had fondly dreamt of, has rendered the heart almost inaccessible to new friendships. The principal sources of activity are taken away, when they for whom we labour are cut off from us; they who animated, and who sweetened all the toils of life.

Where then can the soul find refuge, but in the bosom of Religion! There she is admitted to those prospects of Providence and futurity, which alone can warm and fill the heart. I speak here of such as retain the feelings of humanity; whom misfortunes have softened, and perhaps rendered more delicately sensible; not of such as possess that stupid insensibility, which some are pleased to dignify with the name of Philosophy.

It might therefore be expected, that those philosophers, who think they stand in no need themselves of the assistance of religion to support their virtue, and who never feel the want of its consolations, would yet have the humanity to consider the very different situation of the rest of mankind; and not endeavour to deprive them of what habit, at least, if they will not allow it to be nature, has made necessary to their morals, and to their happiness.

It might be expected, that humanity would prevent them from breaking int the last retreat of the unfortunate, who can no longer be objects of their envy or resentment; and tearing from them their only remaining comfort. The attempt to ridicule religion may be agreeable to some, by relieving them from restraint upon their pleasures; and may render others very miserable, by making them doubt those truths, in which they were most deeply interested; but it can convey real good and happiness to no one individual.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Man, as the creature of God, is originally pure and uncontaminated. A child appears to have no other sensations than those which may be termed animal, nor is it under any law, but that of the ordinary operations of Providence, which is called nature. Until the faculty of reason gathers strength so as to give it a distinction in its mental properties from other animals, it is little different from them in its sensations and enjoyments. But by the progression of its rational understanding, it rises to a superiority in the scale of existence, and gradually becomes acquainted with moral and religious duties, through instruction by outward means, acting in corroboration with the influence of the Divine intelligence upon the soul, whereby the judgment is enabled to discriminate between good and evil. Here it finds a law different from that which is merely animal, as it subjects the appetites and passions within the bounds of moderation, and controuls them from wandering. As this new law is obeyed, the purity and the holiness of the child increases, and it advances, like the immaculate Pattern, in wisdom and in stature, and in favour with God and man.—Its enjoyments are elevated both as to natural and intellectual perception and sensibility, and were it continually to dwell within this holy enclosure, unbiassed by example and precept of a contrary tendency, it would never have to pass through the ministration of condemnation, but would rise in its mental enjoyments from glory to glory, until it arrived at the regions of eternal day. But it comes to pass, that before man is capable to distinguish between good and evil, the example that is set before him, and the instructions that are communicated, are much in opposition to the purity of the innocent child, as well as contradictory to and inconsistent with the law of Divine truth. These causes turn the mind aside from its proper business, and incorporating with its active powers, lead man from the uprightness of his creation into a latitude where Divine goodness never intended he should go: Anger, and the malevolent passions, rise—animal appetites and propensities get the ascendency over reason—vanity and dissipation exclude the ear from the voice of wisdom—that, by the time the rational powers should be matured, and man might have been established in the dignity of lord over the inferior objects of creation, what do we find him in general, but a slave and a captive, carried away with divers lusts and passions; and the divine intelligence, once to him all sweetness and celestial love, now seems to act in its attribute of accuser and judge. Adam, where art thou? and what hast thou done? Man is now under the ministration of condemnation; but if he turns at its reproofs and admonitions, and humbles himself before it, the promises of free grace and pardon are offered to his acceptance. Hence it is sin that causes the separation between man and the Supreme intelligence, and that both in the primitive and lapsed state, Divine goodness has set before us an open door, whereby we may come to the knowledge of truth, and through unreserved obedience and submission to his government, we may obtain a complete victory over every thing that would form an eclipse between God and the soul.

Now, although this may be true, yet we are not to expect that the sincere and obedient, will, at all times, partake of an equal portion of Divine enjoyment; but there may be seasons of ebbing and flowing. Seasons of abasement, however, may not be seasons of condemnation, and therefore, should not be considered as a state of separation from the Divine intelligence; but rather that state of the soul wherein God, though he is encamped round about it, yet being unperceived in his more sensible manifestations, is as a God that hideth himself. Here comes the virtue of the patience of the saints, that when his more sensible intelligence is withdrawn, they can repose in that quietude wherein there is no condemnation. These seek not for enjoyment in the indulgence of sensuality; they eat not the forbidden fruit, nor parley with the tempter; but holding fast that hope by which they are saved, and that faith which eventually carries them through all obscurity, till the sun of righteousness again rises upon the soul as a morning without clouds.—Then truth has the complete victory, and man stands on the dignified eminence of freedom from sin and in a state of acceptance with God, through the sacrifice and intercession of the life of his Immanuel.

LUCAS.

FROM THE SEAMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

It was a morning at sea. The sun had just risen, and not a cloud appeared to obstruct his rays. A light breeze played on the bosom of the slumbering ocean. The stillness of the morning was only disturbed by the ripple of the water, or the driving of a flying fish. It seemed as if the calm and noiseless spirit of the deep was brooding over the waters. The national flag, displayed half way down the royal mast, prayed in the breeze, unconscious of its solemn import. The vessel glided in serenity, and seemed tranquil as the element on whose surface she moved. She knew not of the sorrows that were in her own bosom, and seemed to look down on the briny expanse beneath her in all the confidence and security of strength.

To the minds of her brave crew it was a morning of gloom. They had been boarded by the angel of death! and the forecastle now contained all that was mortal of his victim. His soul had gone to its final audit. Grouped around the windlass, and left to their own reflections, the hardy sons of the ocean mingled their sympathies with each other. They seemed to think of their own mortality. Conscience was at her post; and I believe their minds were somewhat impressed with the realities of eternity. They spoke of the virtues of their deceased messmate—of his honesty, his sensibility, his generosity. One remembered to have seen him share the last dollar of his hard earned wages with a distressed shipmate. All could attest his liberality. They spoke too of his accomplishments as a sailor. Of the nerve of his arm, and the intrepidity of his soul. They had seen him in an hour of peril, when the winds of heaven were let loose in all their fury, and destruction was on the wing, sieze the helm and hold the ship securely within his grasp, till the danger had passed by. They would have indulged longer in their reveries, but they were summoned to prepare for the rites of sepulture, and pay the last honors to their dead companion.—The work of preparation was commenced with heavy hearts, and many a sigh. A rude coffin was soon constructed, and the body deposited within it. All was ready for the final scene. The main hatches were his bier—a spare sail was his pall.—His surviving comrades, in their tar stained habiliments, stood around. All were silent. The freshening breeze moaned through the cordage. The main topsail was hove to the mast. The ship paused on her course and stood still. The funeral began; and as "we commit his body to the deep" was pronounced, I heard the knell of the ship bell—I heard the plunge of the coffin—I saw the tear start from the eyes of the generous tars. My soul melted within me, as I reverted to the home scenes of him whom we had buried in the deep—to hopes that were to be dashed with wo—to joys that were to be drowned in lamentations.

I. L***

RATIONAL LOVE.

We all know the power of beauty; but to render it permanent, and make human life more happy and agreeable, it must have the beauties of the mind annexed—For, as Dr. Blair very justly observes, "Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if nothing within corresponds to the pleasing appearance without. *Love* and *Marriage* are two words much spoken of, but seldom found united. To be happy in the choice of the fair one we admire, is to cultivate that regard we experience for her, into lasting esteem. The connubial state was certainly designed to heighten the joys, and to alleviate the miseries of mortality. To cherish and admire her, who came into your arms, the object of joy and pleasure; and to comfort the same dear object of your affections, when the clouds of adversity surround her. Happy within yourself, and happy in your connections you ought to look up to the author of all good gifts, and to give him praise, in the liveliest hour of social enjoyment." What avail all the pleasures of this sublunary state, if when we shift the flattering scene, the man is unhappy, where happiness should begin at home? An uninterrupted interchange of mutual endearments, among those of the family, imparts more solid satisfaction, than outward show, with inward uneasiness.—Love is a delicate plant; it must be guarded from all inclement blasts, or it will droop its head and die. To enliven our hours, to pass our life agreeably, let us enrich our mental soil; for this, joined with love, will forever adorn this happy state. A young lady being asked her opinion of love, said, "If youth and beauty are the objects of your regard, love founded on youth and beauty cannot possibly endure longer than youth and beauty last.—Love should be sincere and generous, as Heaven first inspired it, and courtship void of mean dissimulation. But love, at this time of day is raising the imagination to expectations above nature, and laying the sure foundation of disappointment on both sides, when Hymen shifts the scene." Love then, according to this amiable young lady's opinion, is a *passion founded on esteem*. A sincere regard for the object of our affections joined with a love the most pure, rational, and dignified.

INDUSTRY—ITS DIGNITY AND USEFULNESS.

There is no condition in life better calculated than that of a laborious mechanic, for a man to feel and realize a proper sense of his own dignity and independence. He retires to his meals from the fatigues of the day, with a full conviction that his sturdy hands have earned the refreshment of his table. He feels that his wealthy neighbour cannot enjoy even his opulence without his assistance. His time never hangs heavy upon his hands, and his robust frame and hardy sinews attest how essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He progresses onward, as it were by inches, to competence, and he learns the practical lessons of economy and frugality in his family expenditures. Removed from the vices and gorgeous temptations of fashionable life, he knows how to bridle his ambition; he feels the blessing of his family hearth, and can look without a sigh on the gaudy pageantry of the day. This is true moral independence—this curb on our unruly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very materials that constitute valuable citizens. It should be the pride, as undoubtedly it is the right of a labouring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling stations thus honourable. Would they but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honour, dignity and independence, in their own indentures. They are learning, not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future characters will be, when they, in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand theatre of human life. It is a noble sight, and one of the best symptoms of the long continuance of our free republican institutions, when we behold apprentices alert, vigilant and industrious, prompt to learn, and zealous to excel. They may hear of naval, or of military glory; but their's is a glory more permanent. The States call but here and there, and now and then, for heroes—this is only during the period of carnage and war, of butchery and blood. The glory of a labouring man is connected with all that is dear in human life—it is identified with peace and contentment, with the early smoke that rises from the family cottage—with the ripening harvest that seems to nod, as if impatient of the sickle. These triumphs are not won by blood and carnage. They are pacific victories; and let it be remembered, that the Saviour of the world is called the Prince of Peace.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LETTER IV.

Philadelphia, June 25th, 1823.

In this letter, my dear Hugh, I shall call your attention to a general description of Philadelphia, and a concise account of some of its public and private buildings and institutions; and that they may appear more exact and authentic, I shall make copious extracts from works I have met with on these subjects. This letter will not be less interesting on this account, for the original descriptions probably have not yet fallen into your hands. I shall expect you will preserve this—it may be useful hereafter as a paper of reference for future letters.

Philadelphia was originally "a parallellogram extending west from the Delaware to a little west of the Schuylkill about 12,000 feet or a small fraction above two miles, and north and south 5,700 feet or a little more than a mile. In the advance of commerce and other business the buildings were naturally extended along the main stream, the Delaware, and now reach near four miles, and along Market street, from one river to the other. The north and south streets amount to twenty-three, those from east to west fourteen, in the City proper. Except Dock street, those of the city cross at right angles: that regularity is not, however, extended to the Liberties.—The streets vary much in width. Broad street is 113, High or Market street 100, Arch street 60 feet: and the others of various widths.—Common sewers have been formed under most of the main streets which carry the filth into the Delaware, and preserve the health, and contribute to the convenience of the inhabitants. No city of the United States is so well supplied with excellent water. The works erected on the Schuylkill to elevate the water into a reservoir, and that reservoir itself are works which would do honour to any city." The limits of this sheet will not permit me to give an elaborate account of these *stupendous works*; but some future letter shall be devoted entirely to this subject.

"Philadelphia now contains upwards of sixty places of public worship. The other public buildings are the State House on the south side of Chesnut, between Fifth and Sixth streets; the New Theatre, on the north side of Chesnut above Sixth. This elegant building does credit to the city, and to Strickland the architect. The national Bank, on the south side of Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is a magnificent structure, and one of the few in the United States constructed entirely of marble. The Philadelphia Bank on Fourth and Chesnut, presents to the eye of a traveller nothing in particular, but the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Second, between Chesnut and Walnut, is a chaste marble structure, architect Latrobe.—It may excite just astonishment that a city so commercial as Philadelphia has no Exchange.

The buildings, however, which contribute most to distinguish Philadelphia, are those appropriated to Literary and humane purposes. Of these the City Library claims the first notice. It stands on Fifth and Library streets, between Chesnut and Walnut. It is a plain, though spacious brick building, decorated with a statue of its founder Franklin, in a niche in front. The statue is formed of a block of white marble, executed in Italy," with this inscription on the pedestal—THIS STATUE OF DR. BENJ. FRANKLIN WAS PRESENTED BY W. M. HUNTMAN, ESQ. MDCCCXII. "The Library was incorporated in 1742 and now contains about 20,000 volumes. It is composed of two connected libraries, that of the city properly so called, and the Loganian, the latter a donation from Dr. Logan.—The Library is open the afternoon of each day of the week, Sundays excepted, and books read by visitants in the Library-room free of expense.—Nearly opposite the Library stands the Hall of the American Philosophical Society, containing the Hall of the Society, and the Athenæum. The Athenæum was incorporated in 181, and now contains a valuable Library, and the periodical works of the greatest celebrity published in the United States and Great Britain. The Philosophical Society possesses also in the same building, a very valuable library, and cabinet of minerals. This Society was incorporated in 1769.

Peale's Museum, the most extensive collection of objects of Natural History in America, occupies several rooms in the State House.

The Academy of Fine Arts, is situated on the north side of Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. A view of the collection of Paintings, Prints, Statues and Busts in this establishment, would alone reward a distant and extended visit to Philadelphia.

The Academy of Natural Sciences, incorporated in 1817, stands on the north side of Arch, between Front and Second streets. It has a very valuable and tolerably extensive collection of objects of Natural History, and a library exceeding 2000 volumes.

The Pennsylvania Hospital deserves special notice. The buildings are between Spruce and Pine streets, and between Eighth and Ninth streets. This establishment was formed in 1751, and it undoubtedly stands at the head of such institutions in the United States. It embraces the two great objects of national charity; first, the protection and care of those whose maladies disable them from personal exertion, and whose poverty denies them the means of procuring other aid;—and a Lunatic Asylum. In the Hospital are an extensive Anatomical Museum, and the second largest library in the city, consisting upwards of 5000 volumes.

The celebrated Painting of "Christ healing the sick," the present of its author, *Mr. West*, is deposited for public exhibition in a building erected for that purpose, in front of the Hospital, on Spruce street.

The Almshouse, to which is attached an extensive Infirmary, under the superintendance of many of the most respectable physicians in the city, is also situated between Spruce and Pine streets, but between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Besides these extensive public, there are many private charitable institutions in the city.—The Widows' and Orphans' Asylum is one of those private establishments, *the fruits of the active benevolence of a number of Philadelphia ladies*. If the eye of an angel can view with complacency any human work, it must be one where bereaved old age is protected, and where helpless orphan innocence is sheltered, protected, clothed and educated. This truly sublime institution is on Cherry and Schuylkill Fifth streets.

In an unusually inclement night, Jan. 23-24th, between 1 and 2 A. M. 1822, a most distressful calamity befel the Orphans' Asylum, by which the building appropriated to the Orphans, and twenty-three of those interesting children were consumed by fire. The charitable feelings of the citizens in general, and the munificence of the legislature of Pennsylvania, have repaired the loss, as far as human means could effect such a work. The house has been rebuilt with renewed convenience, extent and safety; and the funds of the institution greatly augmented."

The following is the conclusion of a judicious author's description of Philadelphia. "Taken together if we engroup its advantages and disadvantages; if we consider the order of its citizens, the cleanness and regularity of its streets, and its well cultivated and abundant neighbourhood, it may be doubted whether more is concentrated in any other place to minister to human comfort and prosperity."

I have swelled this beyond the usual bounds of a letter, but if you read it and are gratified with its contents, I shall be amply repaid for the trouble of writing. I cannot, however, close this letter without reminding you of your long silence and of your promise to EDWARD.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

In the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c. Turkeys, fowls &c. were introduced there about the year 1524.—The current shrub was brought from the island of Zante, A. D. 1553; and in 1540 cherry trees were brought from Flanders.—Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, A. D. 1577.—About the year 1580, coaches were introduced.—A saw mill was erected near London in 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment.—TEA was introduced into England in 1666 and soon became a fashionable drink: it sold then for 60s. per pound. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and then was sauced with butter, and served up in a large deep dish!

HISTORY OF TEA.

The tea shrub is a species of the dog-tree, and rises to the height of 5 or 6 feet; its leaves are oval and of a deep green, are extremely bitter, and the little oil they contain is of a stupifying quality. Its flowers are white. In March, the young and tender leaves, being only of a few days growth, are gathered and sold at a high rate, being what is called the *imperial tea*. The second gathering is in May, when some of the leaves have attained their usual growth, but others are not so far advanced. The third and last gathering is made about the middle of summer. The leaves are carefully plucked one by one, and are dried upon heated iron plates: they soon curl up. When the leaves are perfectly dry they are packed in boxes, that the perfume may be preserved.

MUSICAL.

Haydn was born in 1742, of very humble parents, and distinguished himself by his musical genius before he was 12 years old. He composed several pieces before he was 18, and used to practise from 16 to 18 hours every day. He was in extreme poverty till 1768, when he got an establishment in the family of the Prince Esterhazy. After this his life was very uniform—the morning he spent in composing, and the evening in performing. The total number of his compositions amount to 999.—*Mozart* was born at Salzburg, in 1756; before he was 6 years old, he had composed several pieces of music. Entirely absorbed in music, this great man was a child in other respects.

THE SUN DRAWING WATER.

It is a very common saying, when the rays of the sun are seen breaking through the clouds, that the sun draws water, when in fact there is no water concerned in the appearance. It is merely the particles of a smoky and dusty atmosphere, reflecting and rendering visible those rays which find a passage between the loose clouds that lie before the sun.—For instance, a ray admitted through a small aperture, in a still dark room, is not visible except where it strikes some object, and you disturb the dust on the floor, when the particles, by their reflection, present a beautiful pencil of light, perfectly definable, and shows an appearance analogous to the one called the sun drawing water.

In a kitchen at the west end of the town, remarkable for its parsimony, the servants have been refused beer, in consequence of the supposed extravagant consumption of that article. The owner of the mansion coming home the other morning unexpectedly, the footman hastened to the door, with his mouth full of luncheon still in the process of mastication. *My Lord*, observing this, said in a somewhat angry tone, 'Why, your mills below are always a grinding, when will they cease. I wonder!' which the *lacquey* drily replied, 'when there is no longer a *supply of water*, Lord.'—*London paper.*

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

The Pleasures of the Rich, the Labours of the Poor: or the Masquerade of Life.

The Fashionable World exhibits a daily Masquerade; and as the characters of the masters are changed or laid down at pleasure, each is delighted with the delusion of the one he voluntarily assumes.

My Lord Spec sets the part, and endures all the labour, dirt, wet, and danger, of a post boy, or a whipper-in, with the utmost satisfaction. It is his character in the masquerade.

Sir Timothy Trigger has blown off one finger, been caught on a man-trap, been drenched with rain, and nearly killed with a fever by fatigue, suffering all the toils and perils of a Game-keeper, with the greatest pleasure. It is his character in the masquerade.

Ben Bubble, apparently intended by nature to cross his bow legs on a tailor's shop-board, deriving from an index more father income enough to play the fool, takes up the character of an Orator, is the bore of all company, the ridicule of all his acquaintance; the butt and dupe of a party by which he is flattered, despised, cheated, and fleeced; is alternately coaxed and pelted by the rabble of the mob; is hooted at in public assemblies, where he mistakes the coarsest manifestations of contempt for applause; has ruined his weak constitution by affecting the *bon vivant*, and drinking to excess with men who ply him with drink to stifle his chattering. Should he pull off the mask, he will own that his short life (for short it must be) has been a continual scene of disappointment encountered at the instigation of vanity.

Sir Oliver Oner never drops his mask, though the wearing must be dreadfully inconvenient.—His ambition is to be an Exquisite: half his life is devoted to dress. When he is not actually changing his clothes, which he does four or five times a day, he is either studying a new mode of setting a ring or a broach; or displaying his watch seals, the collar of a coat, or the fancy of a shoe-tye. He never laughs, lest he should bring on wrinkles, shrugs up his shoulders to his ears, pinches his elbows, and walks in the street on tiptoes; wears new perfumes with every and; details family little-talk, for which, both to procure and to store, he often pays largely; affects to despise all science, all expressions of emotion or sensibility public or private; and subscribes to no charity, for his character is indifference.

I know the famous *Bombastes* when a young man, a thoughtless rattle, somewhat obscene in his jests, and addicted to arguments on the side of impiety. How he rose to ecclesiastical dignity I cannot tell; he says it was not his doing but he was predestinated, and followed close in his participation of inward light and consciousness of his special election. His motto is Sanctity.

For the characters of Ladies, I refer my readers to the high finished portraits of Paphian Swift.

Why then incur the fatigue and expense of disguising dresses, when half the world presents us with a continual masquerade?

European Intelligence.

Boston, June 26.—The ship Canton arrived at St. Andero, (or Santander, a town in the north of Spain, in the province of Burgos, and a hundred miles west from St. Sebastian) on the 27th of April, and Captain Tunison has favored us with a journal of events from that date to the day of his departure—some extracts from which follow:

April 27th.—General Longa entered St. Andero at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the Constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed, "Long live the Constitution," and erected another in the same place, on which was engraved, "Long live Ferdinand VII."

May 3.—3000 French troops entered St. Andero, commanded by General Dabion, on their march to Madrid.

May 5.—The French left St. Andero, leaving the Spanish General, Longa, to keep out the Constitutionalists. At ten o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of the Constitutional troops were within six leagues of St. Andero, Longa, with all his men, immediately embarked in boats and crossed the harbour to the opposite shore, leaving upwards of 100 stands of arms behind them.

May 8.—Gen. Longa and his men entered the town again, who were supported by the 1500 French troops in their rear.

May 10*th*.—The French troops entered the town, consisting of 1500 men, and at 6, P. M. left it again for St. Antonio, or Santona, to attack that place, in co-operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andero, and is very strongly fortified. The garrison consists of 3000 Constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of which have sworn never to surrender. The squadron blockading St. Sebastian and St. Antonio, consists of two ships of the Line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs of war. On the 15th May, one of the brigs came into St. Andero Harbor, and on this day, 18th, she left it again, and close in with St. Andero had lost both masts by the deck, by a gust of wind from W. N. W. She was towed off by the boats belonging to the squadron, three of which were near at that time.

May 20.—By this day's post, the defeat of the French is confirmed; the battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia [in Catalonia] The two armies amounted to 20,000 men each—the loss of the French is stated to have been 5000 men, that of the Constitutionalists' army, 2500.

May 22.—Gen. Longa's 400 men, were all taken prisoners by a party from the garrison of St. Antonio; a French detachment was also captured by about 200 men, with from 4 to 500 mules laden with stores and ammunition of various kinds, with $1000 in money, all intended for the French army, which they supposed to be besieging that place.

May 24.—At 9 A. M. all the officers of the Custom House, and all the people of the town that are in opposition to the Constitution, left St Andero and crossed the harbor to the opposite shore. This flight was occasioned by report that 400 Constitutional troops were within about two leagues of St. Andero. At 4 P. M. the Canton left the harbor of St. Andero—at 5, saw the French squadron to leeward. The Canton was thirty-two days at St. Andero—during that time the town was left four times without a Governor, and not a single person to transact any kind of business in the Custom House. All the Spanish vessels in the harbor were obliged to take on shore their fire arms; those of the Canton were also demanded, but not given up.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn verbally from Capt. Tunison, that he saw a copy of the official account of the battle mentioned under date of the 20th May, which represented the French to have been completely defeated. The Spanish forces were commanded by Gen. Mina.

FROM POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

GOODSELL'S FLAX DRESSER.

Pocono, June 26, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to communicate the result of a trial of Goodsell's Flax Dresser, before a committee of the Directors of our Society. The total failure of the various Machines which had been brought into view, to effect the important objects which Mr. Goodsell's ingenious and simple contrivance has completely accomplished, produced evident doubt in most of us, as to its successful operation. Yet after the experiment, we are all convinced, that the liberality, and well directed zeal of Mr. Swartwout, has placed within our reach, the valuable implement, for which premiums had been offered, and applications made in vain to European ingenuity.

I am very respectfully,
Your obl'd. Serv't.
JOHN HARE POWEL,
Corresponding Secretary

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq.
President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Fifteen pounds of Flax plants, were, in our presence, subjected to the operation of Goodsell's Machine, by which they were perfectly broken in four and a half minutes—were scutched in seven minutes, and left entirely free from shives. Two pounds two ounces of *very fine* Flax, were thus obtained, at the rate of more than ten pounds per hour, although the plants had not been well water retted.

STEPHEN DUNCAN,
GEORGE SHEAFF,
GEORGE BLIGHT,
JOHN LARDNER,
REUBEN HAINES

Philadelphia County June 20th.

Vessel destroyed by a Whale.

Extract from St. Petersburgh, March 1823.

"We have just received accounts from Nantucket, in North America, which mention an accident which happened on the 19th of November, 1821, to the Essex, a Russian vessel, of 250 tons. This vessel which was employed in the whale fishery, was on that day 47 degrees south, and longitude 118 degrees west from Greenwich, and consequently about 500 geographical miles to the west of the Patagonian coast, when it was surrounded by whales, and one of them of the largest size, gave it so violent a blow with its tail, that the keel of the vessel was partly laid bare. The monster stopped some time near the ship, endeavouring to strike it again with his tail: not being able to succeed, he swam before the vessel to the distance of about half a werst, one third of an English mile; then at once he swam back and struck the prow with such violence, that, notwithstanding the rapidity of her course, under full sail, the vessel receded, and this retrograde movement was almost as rapid as her advance forwards. The damage which was occasioned by this gigantic shock is not to be described. The waves broke into the ship by the cabin windows, all the persons who happened to be on deck was thrown down; the vessel filled with water, was laid on the one side, and did not right herself till the masts were cut away. It was immediately evident that there was no hopes of saving her. The crew thinking only of their own safety, got into the two boats in which they embarked some provisions, which they had with great difficulty taken out of the sinking vessel. A month after, that is, on the 20th of December, these unfortunate people arrived at the Isle of Ducie, where they stopped eight days; but not finding any provisions there, they endeavoured to reach the continent of South America, leaving, however, three of their companions on the island. A short time after this, the two boats separated; one of them, which had only three men in her, met, sixty days after their shipwreck, an American vessel, which took them on board. It was not until 96 days after their departure from the Island of Ducie that the other boat had the good fortune to meet with a vessel, but there were only two persons on board, the captain and the cabin boy. Famine had reduced them to the horrible necessity of eating each other! Eight times they drew lots, and eight victims were sacrificed to the hunger of their companions. The lot had been already drawn which condemned the boy to the same fate, when he and the captain discovered the vessel which saved them. An English vessel, on her way to Port Jackson, in New Holland, touched at the Island of Ducie. A gun having been fired, the crew soon afterwards saw the three men who had been left there come out of a wood. A boat was sent to bring them on board the ship."

SLAVERY.

The New-York American, contains a genuine letter from a resident in Illinois in relation to the introduction of Slavery into that state, in which the following views of it are presented:—

"Since the termination of the war, no State has suffered more than Illinois from the sudden fall of prices, and of the value of property, aggravated by a most pernicious system of banking, and a paper currency that inundated the country; many of the settlers were discouraged by this.—The good honest part of the community retrenched their expenditures, and bore the passing misfortunes as well as they might: the more unprincipled part looked out for some immediate remedy, and unfortunately fixed their eyes upon the introduction of slavery. This, Messrs. Editors, I can most solemnly assure you is their sole reason. Many of those who voted for the Convention have confessed to me that they know the measure of introducing slaves will ultimately be prejudicial to the State and the community at large. But, say they, it will give a temporary impulse; it will bring over the rich planters from the Carolinas, Kentucky and Virginia; this will cause land and property to rise, and we shall be able to sell ours. This is all we want, for as soon as we can sell we shall quit the state, and do not care one cent what becomes of it afterwards.

"The vote for the convention was carried by a majority of two thirds, and if all the good and enlightened part of the United States do not set their faces against this plan for the introduction of slaves the vote certainly will pass, and the Illinois be added to the Slave States."

Fossil Skeleton of a Whale from New Jersey.

The region situated between the Rariton Bay and Delaware River, is one of the most remarkable, perhaps, in the world, for its organic remains, distributed through a belt of from three to twelve miles wide, extending N. E. and S. W. from the base of Neversink hills to Bordentown. It is strange how this track, so full of nature's wonders, though situated between the two great seats of science, New York and Philadelphia, has been, and is yet, overlooked. It is affirmed that among other rare and extraordinary articles, the bones of some cetaceous animal have been disinterred near Strewsbury river, and a rib, raised from a marl-pit, procured by John G. Bogert, Esq. measures, though decayed at both ends, nearly seven feet in length. It now lies on the same table that supports the Mammoth's maxillary. More of this skeleton may be expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE DECOY.

Norfolk, June 25.—The U. S. Store Ship Decoy, Lieut. Commandant M'Kenney, anchored in the Rite of Craney Island, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. She sailed from Thompson's Island on Monday, 16th inst.—at which time all her officers and crew were in good health. Capt. Grayson, of the Marine Corps; J. M. Maury, Captain of the Squadron, and Mr. Joseph Barron, his Secretary, took passage in the Decoy; but it is with the deepest sorrow we announce, that Capt. Maury, who was a little indisposed at the time of sailing, was taken very ill on the 3d day out, with a violent fever, and there being no medical aid on board, the service was deprived of one of its most valuable and accomplished officers, yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. The ship then being within 10 miles of the Capes, a press of canvass was put on her, and every effort made to get in time to bury the body on shore, in a becoming manner, but falling calm, it was deemed most prudent to commit it to the deep.

Midshipman Joseph Smith, (of Maryland,) who joined the Decoy from the Navy Yard at the Island, and was indisposed at the time of her sailing, died on board at sea, on Wednesday, the 18th. inst.; Charles Harriot and Elijah Perkins, seamen, and William Lambert, boy, also died—the first on the 19th the second on the 20th, and the last on the 18th inst. A Midshipman and two men remain sick on board. Lieut. Commandant M'Kenney came up to town immediately, upon anchoring his ship to procure medical aid.

'Tis with the most unfeigned sorrow we perceive these early indications of the inhospitality of the tropical climate to our valuable officers and seamen, and most anxiously hope, that the evil will be arrested by the immediate withdrawal of all the small vessels, to be substituted by those of a larger class, *provided with competent medical officers*, and comfortable quarters, in place of the confined and consequently unhealthy accommodations afforded by the small schooners.

Capt. Grayson, of the Marine Corps, is stated to be in fine health; he proceeded up to Baltimore, in a pilot boat, which they fell in with off the Capes.

The distribution of the squadron has undergone no change since our last report. The Sea Gull, Terrier and Wild Cat, were the only U. S. vessel left at the Island by the Decoy. All the officers and men healthy. [*Beacon.*

Arrival of the Jackall.

Norfolk, (Vir.) June 30.

The U. States' schr. Jackall, Lieut. Commandant T. H. Stevens, arrived here on Saturday morning early, bound to Washington City, and proceeded yesterday morning. She sailed from Havana on the 17th, and Port Rogers (Thompson's Island) on the 19th inst. The officers and men are all in good health, and we have pleasure in announcing from them, that at the time of their sailing, the Commodore's health was much improved, and that he was about to make a short cruise in the Sea Gull on the coast of Florida, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining if any good water could be obtained in that quarter, as the supply furnished by the island was very inadequate, and of very bad quality. The Sea Gull was undergoing improvements; she had scarcely men enough to work her, the greater part of her officers and crew being out upon boat expeditions, under the orders of Lieut. Comdt. Watson. The officers all concur in stating, that the Commodore is indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and deservedly popular with all under his orders.—The squadron affords the most efficient protection to commerce, being constantly cruising and convoying; and no vessel was permitted to remain in harbor more than 48 hours.

The Wild Cat and Terrier sailed from the Island in company with the Jackall, the former to cruise off Havana, the latter off Key Vacas.

The Greyhound left Havana on the 18th inst. for the Isle of Pines. On the 17th instant, when coming out of Havana, the Jackall fell in with the Beagle and Ferret, the former on a cruise, the latter going for convoy off Matanzas. 12th inst. on the passage from Key West to Havana, fell in with the Colombian armed schr. Centinella, Capt. Hopner, who informed, that they had a few days previous, captured a Spanish polacre brig; next day, off Cambre Ochre Hills, she fell in with a Spanish armed brig, (the Jackall being then in sight) exchanged several shots, and both hauled off; the Spanish brig had 200 slaves on board, bound to Manel, or bay of Honda.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Smith, arrived at Havana on the 16th inst. and was to sail on the 18th for Matanzas, to receive on board Lieut. Platt and 30 seamen, who had been put in the brig Mary Joan, to proceed off that port as a decoy for the pirates, by whom she had been robbed. The brig Mary Joan was from Middletown, (Connecticut,) and was robbed off Matanzas, on the 13th inst. by a piratical boat of 12 oars, who took the clothes of the crew and about $50 in money; the brig returned to Havana, and gave information to Capt. Smith, of the U. S. ship Hornet, who immediately dispatched Lieut. Platt and 30 men in pursuit. The Hornet had lost only two men since she left the United States, one by taking laudanum, and the other by mortification in the leg. She was to proceed from Matanzas to Key West.

The hospital, marine barracks, and two public storehouses, had been completed on Thompson's Island, and the Commodore was about to erect another, believed for his own accommodation.

The old residents of Havana are stated to be very healthy, the fever being confined to the soldiers, lower class of people and strangers.

The following are the officers attached to the U. S. schr. Jackall—Lieut. Commandant T. H. Stevens, Lieut. James Goodrum; Acting Lieut. Rittenhouse, Sailing Master Percy, Midshipmen Robinson and Harris.

KIDNAPPING.

Vincennes, (Illinois,) June 5.—The public feeling in this vicinity, has recently been much excited, in consequence of a coloured man by the name of Jack Butler, his wife and six or seven children, having been kidnapped by a band of villains, on the night of the 25th ult. Butler was purchased by Gen. Harrison, in Kentucky, about fifteen years ago, and brought to Vincennes under the indenture law—he served his time faithfully, and was discharged by his master. Butler's wife was born free and consequently there could have been no possible claim to either her or her children. This unfortunate family was living in Lawrence county, a few miles from this borough; and they were honest and industrious, and nothing but the basest motives and most depraved feelings could have prompted an attack upon their liberty and repose.

From the best information which can be obtained of this demoniacal transaction, it is expected these atrocious miscreants, with their unfortunate prisoners, have passed down the Wabash and Ohio, into the Mississippi, and will bend their course for some of the Spanish territories, in order that the blacks may be disposed of more securely and for a greater price.

Baltimore, July 1.—A man from Lancaster, Penn who goes by the name of Isaac Brown, has been committed to jail in this city, on a charge of kidnapping. He sold a free yellow boy as is alleged, to a Mr. Hutchinson, of Alexandria. The boy states, that he was brought here in a jersey, that his name is Joe Bristol, and that his mother lives about half a mile from Lancaster, on the road leading to Philadelphia.

The brine in which cucumbers are preserved, is discovered to be fatally poisonous to cattle and hogs. A gentleman in a neighbouring town, has lost several cattle and hogs in consequence of their drinking it. —*Rutland Herald.*

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, July 5, 1823.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in this city with the usual testimonials of rejoicing. The day was remarkably pleasant, which added to the animating sounds of the drum and fife, echoing thro' our streets at an early hour, aroused the slumberings of young and old, and gave an unusual bustle and activity to the occasion. The military regiments under the respective commands of Cols. Patterson and Watmough, paraded in fine order, and after going through the customary salutes in honour of the day, were dismissed, and the different companies repaired to the festive board, around which much cheerfulness and hilarity prevailed, affording additional evidence of the spirit of concord which animates all parties when commemmorating the deeds of "other times."

On Monday afternoon an attempt was made by thrusting a match into a rack of hay, to set fire to the Livery Stables in Lodge Alley. The flames burst out from amongst the hay, while the hostler and others were standing in the stable. Mr. Goodin exerted himself considerably and had his hand severely burnt in extinguishing the fire, which was happily got under without much other injury being done. As brimstone was distinctly smell, a gentleman in the stable proposed to search the rack, and a match burnt at both ends, which we were furnished with, and have handed over to the Mayor of the city, was found. Such alarming wickedness calls for activity, vigilance and enquiry.—*Dem. Press.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated April 29th, 1823.

"I send you the Museum as containing the most accurate account of Mr. Perkins's Engine that has ever been given of it. It is in no wise exaggerated. The Engine is in daily operation, and on Mondays is now open to the public, who visit it in crowds, from the Royal Dukes down to the plain citizens. It is, indeed, an important conquest of the mind; and one of the effects of it will be, its general tendency to equalize the power of those nations who shall adopt it, raising the weak to a level with the more powerful."

Ann Carson, Sarah Maitland, William Butler, and others, charged with passing counterfeit notes, were, on Wednesday, tried at the Mayor's Court, and found guilty. Mrs. Carson refused to plead, stating that some material witnesses were absent, and that the public had been prejudiced against her by certain publications which had appeared in the Democratic Press, edited by Alderman John Binns, one of the members of the court. The court overruled the objection, but deferred passing sentence till a future day, in order to give the defendants an opportunity of stating such reasons as they might allege, why judgment should not be pronounced.

During the thunder storm on Wednesday evening last, a man, near Green street Ferry, was killed by the lightning.

Among the trials before the Court of Quarter Sessions for Gloucester county, New Jersey, which commenced its session on the 17th ult. were the following:

The State vs. Abraham Brewort.—This was an indictment for fighting a duel near Kaighn's Point in March last. The cause was progressed in until the examination of the defendant, taken at Kaighton, by the Justice, was offered in evidence, which the court overruled; and this being the only sufficient evidence of the fact in possession of the state, the jury, after the argument of counsel, gave a verdict of acquittal without going out of the box.

George Brewerton, who was charged with aiding and abetting in the duel, was also acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

The young man who was arrested at Camden last winter, for attempting to pass a one dollar note of the Mount Holly bank altered to a twenty, was acquitted.

The President of the United States has pointed Judge M'Lean, of Ohio, formerly a Member of Congress, and now Commissioner of the General Land Office, Postmaster-General, in the place of R. J. Meigs, Esq. resigned; and Geo. Graham to succeed Mr. M'Lean as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Captain Brooks, of the brig Elizabeth Ann, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havanna, sailed in company with the schr. William Emeline, under convoy of the U. S. schr. Ferret. The Ferret had an action with the pirates, to the windward of Havanna, and succeeded in taking two launches. The Spanish brig of war Marte, which was in company, captured a small schooner with about 18 men on board.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Capt. Burns of the brig Iris, arrived at this port, states that two days before he sailed a revolution took place at Campeachy, and the people declared the whole of Yucatan independent of Mexico. The revolutionists style themselves *Federal Republicans.* They sent the captain of the port to Alvarado.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. schr. Grampus, dated

Off Tabasco, May 6th, 1823.

"We are now lying off the place where the celebrated *Cortez*, the conqueror of Mexico, first landed, and within 90 miles of the place where he fought his first battle with the Mexicans, and obtained a first victory. There is but 10½ feet water on the bar; and it consequently would not be very convenient for us to enter the river. When at New-Orleans we heard that a most daring pirate was cruizing here. He had the audacity to enter Campeachy, and rob the vessels in the harbour, in sight of the fort, and nearly within gunshot. But, worst of all, he entered Tabasco, disguising his vessel as a merchant schooner, with not a gun larger than a musket on board, *surprised the fort*, and spiked all the guns but two.—The latter he carried on board his own vessel, and then proceeded to sea in search of new adventures. This was the wretch that captured the brig Belisarius, murdered the Captain, and committed other atrocities of which you must have heard.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

A trotting match took place on Monday the 23d ultimo, between the Philadelphia horse "Top Gallant," and the New York horse "Dragon," to trot 12 miles on the Jamaica turnpike, L. Island, for one thousand dollars aside, in sulkeys, to carry 12 lbs each; the Philadelphia horse won with great ease, performing the distance in 37 minutes and 32 seconds.

This surprising horse has won, with great ease, within a few weeks, 3 matches of considerable magnitude, all of which was against horses from "head quarters," as New York is so termed for having great trotting horses. We are of opinion that Top Gallant ranks as high, as a trotter, as Eclipse or Henry as racers. We understand he is the property of Messrs. E. & J. Somerdike of this city.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

Last Sunday, in N. York, the parents of an infant, about 9 months old, having gone to church, left it under the care of a sister, who is about seven years old. The child, it seems, had begun to cry, and with a view to quiet it, the little girl gave some laudanum which had been carelessly left on the mantle-piece. The dose administered had been too great, and death, in a few hours, was the consequence. This should serve as a serious warning to parents and heads of families.

The saw mills lately destroyed at Darien, Georgia, are said to have been the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. They gave employment to nearly *one thousand persons.* Since the middle of November, upwards of two million feet of timber were sawed; but for want of vessels to carry it away, more than one half remained, and was consumed with the mills.

A distressing occurrence took place in Salem, New Jersey, on Thursday afternoon week. A lad, aged about eight years, the only son of Michael Hackett, and a son of William Wood, of a similar age, were riding together on horseback, when they were thrown from the horse, and the arm of the last named lad was broken; while the foot of the other more unfortunate boy, stuck in the stirrup, and he was dragged a considerable distance, the horse upon a gallop, and his brains dashed out.—The boy struggled a few minutes and expired.—On the approach of the father of the child, to witness so shocking a spectacle, he became distracted, and Mrs Hackett, though not permitted to see the child until laid out, was likewise distracted.—Both of them continued so at intervals till after the funeral, and remain yet inconsolable. This misfortune is, if possible, rendered more distressing, as an only daughter and child, aged about fourteen years, has laid for many weeks apparently at the point of death, with scarcely any hopes of recovery.

Execution of Pirates.—On the 22d ult. ten pirates were executed at Kingston; and the next day, ten others were also hung. Aragoniz, their late Captain, when he beheld the gallows, cried out, Oh my God! and to his last breath, declared his innocence; and to the bystanders he exclaimed, "May you all, may the whole world pardon me, as I pardon those who have injured me, and as I trust that the Almighty Father will forgive us all, I die innocently; I have wronged no one."

PEACE SOCIETY.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Peace Society was held in the town of Providence, on Tuesday week, in the Rev. Mr. Eles' Meeting House. After the reading of select portions of Scripture by the President, (Dr. Messer,) the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Rev. Mr. Bates, the corresponding Secretary. It presented a luminous and highly gratifying view of the operations of the Society within the past year, and of the efforts made by kindred institutions to extend the influence of pacific sentiments in this and other countries.

The American Farmer states, that Gen. Ringgold, of Washington county, Vt. who sheared this year, upwards of one thousand sheep—and has marked 1600 for shearing the next—kept this flock *pasturing in his wheat* until near the middle of April. By this means the fly, then in the young shoots, was in a great measure extirpated. His system is to have them confined in their range, to a given space, and so pass them regularly over the whole field.

The Charleston Courier states, that Mr. Mrnn, who, some time since, gave exhibitions in that harbour, of the Life Preserving Dress, was drowned on the 26th ultimo, in the Canal Carondelet, at New Orleans, into which he had gone for the purpose of bathing. He was discovered the ensuing morning with his head out of water, and his feet sticking in the mud.

There were pulled yesterday, in the Garden belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital, three Gooseberries; one weighed three drams, four grains, another three drams, five grains, and the other, three drams, two scruples and one grain. Weighed by Dr. Satchell.

MISSION TO HAYTI.

The Rev. Thomas Paul, of Boston, (a very estimable colored man) has embarked on his mission to Hayti, with letters of introduction to President Boyer, and with judicious instructions for the regulation of his ministry in that island.

Letters from Valparaiso, of April 5th, state that the last small sales of Flour were made at $11, duties unpaid. The government still continued the monopoly of Tobacco, and found it difficult to reduce their stock at 70 dollars per quintal. General Freyre had been elected Director of Chili by common consent, and it was expected good order would soon be established. His first step, it seems, would be to assist Peru with 4000 to 5000 men. It was thought that Baldez and Cantarac, "commanders of the Royalists in Peru," would attempt to declare that country independent of Spain.

and form a government of their own; which it was believed, would be gladly accepted by the people, after all the injustice and suffering they had experienced.

"Santiago, Chili, April 8.—The new Director has been installed in all his dignities, and all parties appear satisfied. It is now decided that the loan from England will be accepted, and a million is to be set apart for expences of fitting out the expedition to be sent to the assistance of Peru, whose deputy has, on the part of that government, become responsible to Chili for refunding the same, as well as other expences that may be incurred."

SLAVE TRADE.

The Curracoa Courant of the 14th ultimo, contains the copy of a treaty entered into by the Kings of Great Britain and Holland, for the laudable purpose of effectually checking all attempts to carry on a clandestine traffic in human flesh. Vessels employed in this illegal trade, appear to have been in the practice of unshipping their slaves immediately prior to their being visited by the ships of war, and thus evaded forfeiture. It is to defeat this that the treaty now promulgated was entered into. It was signed January 25th 1823, and goes into effect in five months from the day of ratification.

FROM CURRACOA.

New York, July 3.—The editors of the Gazette are indebted to Captain Howland, arrived yesterday, for a Curracoa paper of the 14th ult. It contains private advices from Maracaibo to the 1st, which notice the forcing of the Bar by the Colombian squadron under Padilla, and the action between his fleet and that of the Spanish under Sa las on the 20th, in which the latter were compelled to retreat, the commander and his second having been killed. The letters (written no doubt by Royalists) speak confidently as regard the success of Morales.

New York, June 30.—The United States' ships Constitution and Ontario, and schooner Nonsuch, were at Malaga May 15th, to sail next day on a cruize. It was stated at Malaga, on the 14th, that the French army had suddenly changed their course for Madrid, and were marching for Catalonia. This movement, it was thought, was for the purpose of giving greater facilities to the partizans of the King.

New Orleans, June 12.—It appears, from an extract from a Vera Cruz paper, published in the Louisiana Advertiser, that Commissioners have arrived in Mexico from Spain, with authority to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, on the part of the Cortes, and to form a close alliance between the two powers. This is a wise measure of the mother country, and at this moment, it would be at once glorious and wise for the government of Mexico to accede to it.

A SWINDLER.—On Thursday last, a person having the appearance of a gentleman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and prepossessing appearance, called at the merchant Tailors' shop of Messrs. L. & B. No. 9 Peck-slip, and ordered a handsome suit of black broadcloth. On Saturday the clothes were finished and sent, together with the bill, by a boy to his lodgings at No. 176 Water street. The boy was met at the door by the *gentleman* and requested to wait there while he had gone up stairs for the money. After waiting a considerable time it was ascertained that he had dressed himself in a new suit, descended the back stairs and decamped, since which time he has not been heard of. He brought to his boarding house a trunk, which has since been opened, and found empty. His name he said was James Davis, and that he resided on Long Island. [*New-York American.*

Franklin, (Missouri,) May 13.—A company consisting of about thirty individuals, left this county during the last week on a commercial adventure to Santa Fe. They will proceed to Fort Osage, from whence they will take a direct course to their destination. Each of them is provided with one or two pack horses, and takes, on an average, about two hundred dollars worth of goods. We are gratified to learn that they have selected Col Cooper, one of our most respectable citizens, (who visited that place last summer,) to command them. The whole party is well armed, and will, no doubt, be able to resist successfully an attack from any of the wandering tribes of savages which it may encounter on the way.

Washington City, June 27.

Mr. Stratford Canning, the Minister of Great Britain, accompanied by Mr. Foley Wilmot, late Secretary of the British Legation, departed from Washington on Wednesday, for New York, where they will embark for England. Mr. Canning took formal leave of the president on the 13th. inst.; and, since he has left this city, probably not to return, we may say of him, without impropriety, and, we believe, with perfect truth, that during his residence here, he has by the plain simplicity of his manners, his urbanity, and his hospitality, acquired the respect and esteem not only of the resident inhabitants of this city, but of all our citizens whose public duties or private pursuits have occasionally brought them to this metropolis. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*

British Legation.—In the absence of Mr. Canning, the Government of Great Britain is represented, here, by Mr. Addington, the Secretary of Legation, acting as Charge d'Affaires.

PAVING THE CANAL.

Albany, June 24.—At Washington Village, north of this city, the workmen on the Canal, in addition to puddling the sides and bottom, which are generally of a loose gravelly soil, are paving the sides in a manner similar to the pavements of our public streets. Abundance of paving stones for this purpose are found on the line of the Canal.

Lake and Canal Boats.—Several of the boats which have arrived at Waterford on the Northern Canal, came from 90 to 100 miles on Lake Champlain; and have taken return freights for Plattsburg and other places on the lake.

Albany Basin.—It is highly gratifying to observe the progress which is making in constructing the pier or mole in front of this city. It already exceeds the expectation of its most sanguine friends.

Detroit, (Michigan Territory,) June 13.—Among the emigrants who are daily arriving here, we have noticed with pleasure, a number of individuals of the religious denomination called Friends or Quakers. We understand they have purchased for themselves and their neighbours, near the head waters of the River Rouge.

Baltimore, June 27.—Yesterday morning at a very early hour, a desperate madman caused considerable confusion in a part of Holliday street, where he attacked sundry houses, men, women, and children; he was armed with a large knife. Information of this dangerous and unfortunate intruder having been lodged with our worthy and energetic mayor, he immediately dispatched an officer in pursuit of the lunatic, who is now safely lodged in the Baltimore Hospital.

PROSPECTS OF MICHIGAN.

Perhaps there exists no data by which the increase of emigration to this territory can so well be ascertained as that offered by the Books of the Land office in Detroit. Major Biddle, the Register, has furnished the following information on this subject:

"During the past month of May, which has heretofore been one of little business at the Land office here, the amount of receipts exceeded SEVEN FOLD those of the corresponding part of preceding years. The purchasers were, with few exceptions, recent emigrants, of a class from which much may be expected towards the improvement of the territory. No reason presents itself why this increased ratio of emigration should not continue through the season."

YELLOW FEVER.

Be it Remembered, That according to a rule of calculation upon the weather, which has not failed in thirty years, there will be no Yellow Fever in New York the present year. The fever will not rage, even should it be introduced.

A CITIZEN.

Weekly Compendium.

We learn that three buildings opposite Dunn's tavern, were destroyed by fire at New-Brunswick, (N J) on Saturday morning last.

The Parisian ladies, in imitation of the ladies of America, are making imitation Leghorn hats.

Washington Butler, a colored man, a native of this city, was killed in an affray at Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th of March last.

The Wilmington Watchman says, that linen drilling of a quality which will not suffer by a comparison with the Russian, is manufactured by Mr. John K. Brinckle, of that borough.

There is an attorney at law in Springfield, Vt who is at this time Justice of the Peace, Register of Probate, Selectman, Town Clerk, Register of Deeds, School District Clerk, Treasurer of the Congregational Society, Librarian, Captain of Artillery, Senior Deacon in St. John's Lodge, Scribe in the Washington Royal Arch Chapter, and District Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

Accounts received at Curacoa state, that the Haytiens were collecting a strong force at Samana, with the intention, it was believed, of making themselves masters of Porto Rico.

Etymology Extraordinary.—Heroine is, perhaps, as peculiar a word as any in our language. The first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman. It runs thus—*he, her, hero, heroine.*

The corporation of New York have selected a city burying ground, which contains 26 acres of ground, and is about three miles from the City Hall. A high wall is to be erected around it, and a keeper employed to attend it. Hereafter, no burial will be permitted in the city.

Fatal accident.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst. William Turner, of Lewis township, in Brown county, Ohio, shot his own daughter dead. He shot at a squirrel on a fence 150 yards from the house, and the ball glancing from a rail, struck the child, not two years old, in his door yard.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board returned to Washington City, some days ago, from their Eastern tour of inspection of the Navy Yards.

A gentleman in Montreal advertises for sale ten hogsheads of Upper Canada leaf tobacco. It is supposed that 100,000 lbs. will be raised there this season.

Orders have been given at Charleston, that the City Guard shall take up all slaves who shall be found rioting, or making a noise on any wharf, street, or alley, on the Sabbath, *or any other day.*

A Georgetown paper says that a recent robbery in that place has so frightened people that they have ceased to carry money in their pockets! From some cause or other this same *effect* has been lately produced in many other places.

Canine Sagacity.—The Ithica paper states, that the horse of a traveller, harnessed to a wagon, lately took fright, and ran off at full speed. The circumstance was noticed by a dog of the village who ran after the horse, seized the bridle, and stopped him until a man came to his assistance.

At a *Bull-Bait,* near New York, on Monday last, Mr. James Wilson, Inn-keeper of Boston, had his pocket picked of 1945 dollars.

On Saturday last, a lad, a son of Mr Fitzgerald, fell head foremost from near the roof of the New-York Park Theatre, inside, to the stage, and fractured his skull to atoms. He died instantly.—He had got into the Theatre, and was wandering about from motives of curiosity.

On the 17th of June, a person named Elijah Gifford, lately from the town of Norwich, district of London, came to Queenston Ferry with three horses, intending to cross the river. He fastened his horses, and laid down to sleep, and on being awakened, and challenged by some persons with having stolen the horses, the unfortunate man immediately ran and jumped into the water and was drowned.

A boy named Jacob Weaver, of Easton Pennsylvania, about 14 years old, absconded from his master on the 19th ult. to avoid punishment for misbehavior, and on Saturday following was found hanging from the limb of a tree on Gallows Hill in that town. Verdict—suicide.

The Geneva (N. Y.) Gazette of Wednesday week states, that on the afternoon of the preceding day, while the Rev. Jonathan Ferris, of Milo, a Baptist Minister, was looking from a window in his house, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck the building, and he was instantaneously killed. It threw off the siding of the house and penetrated the floor, sinking Mr. Ferris partly through it.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	29	29	58
In Baltimore,	17	35	52
In New-York,	25	28	53

FASHION.—It may gratify some of our fair readers in the country, (says the Galaxy) to learn that the latest fashionable article of dress adopted by the belles of Boston, is the *Morocco Belt.* This *elegant and superb* appendage to the female costume of the day, is very comfortable when the thermometer stands at 95. It is a strip of Morocco leather, two to four inches wide, drawn tight round the waist and buckled, not exactly in front, but a little on one side. It may be of any colour to suit the *taste* of the wearer; and some very neat ones are made of certain parts of worn out harnesses, after receiving a coat or two of Day & Martin's genuine blacking, laid on by the brush of an accomplished boot-black. The most fashionable buckles, too, we perceive, are in the form of harness-buckles. Farmers have an opportunity of turning to good account the remnants of the girths which once encircled their working horses, and which have hitherto been thought useless. Fashion and economy are for a rarity united. [The use of these *splendid* articles is also becoming prevalent in Philadelphia; and a rise in the price of leather is talked of.]

THEATRICAL.

Among the feats announced to be executed by a rope dancer, in the Montreal Advertiser, is the following: 'Mr. Godeau will dance on the shoulders of Mother Ango, ninety years old, from Paris.'

Mr. J. H. Caldwell, Manager of the American Theatre at New Orleans, has offered a premium of one hundred dollars for the best poem, to be delivered on the opening of the new American Theatre. The candidates are requested to forward their communications to Mr. Caldwell, at New-Orleans, observing the usual formalities in such cases.

INDEPENDENCE.

A New Song for the month of July.

HAIL independence! good supreme!
No prize to equal thee I deem,
Can fall to man or nation.
Possest of thee and buxom health,
I envy not Girard his wealth,
Nor Hester his high station.

I covet not at Head's to dine,
As "Chairman" of ward meetings shine
In Fuck's or Poulson's paper;
Nor with gag fashion's tip-top ranks,
To dress in silk my bandy shanks,
And at assemblies caper.

Let misers toil and cringe and fret,
A useless heap of gold to get,
Such slavery, sure, is silly;
I no man fear, for no man care,
With just enough and some to spare,
For Tom and Sue and Billy.

I once was poor, in debt, in doubt,
Till good luck, somehow, found me out,
And shewed me how to nick it,
She led me by the hand to GIBBS,
The Lottery man that tells no fibs;
And there I bought a ticket.

Now all that wish like me to rise,
From want to wealth go seek a prize,
At GIBBS S—do not waver;
His office in South Third street stands,
And Goodluck's gives him her commands,
There to dispense her favour.

july 5—1t

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 15.—Whites move first.

22	to	18	18	to	15	7	to	10	5	to	9
10		15	7		11	15		11	22		18
25		22	22		18	8		15	9		14
6		10	16		20	18		11	18		9
29		25	11		16	4		18	8		13
10		14	31		26	22		15	15		6
24		19	1		6	9		14	2		9
15		24	32		28	21		17			
28		19	3		7	14		21	White		
11		16	28		24	25		22	wins.		

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat Flour,		$7,00
Rye do.		3 75
Corn Meal,		3,00
Wheat in grain,		1,45
Rye do.		75
Corn do.		55 a 60
Oats,		38
Shorts,		30
Jersey Pork,	Mess	15,00
	Prime	12 50
	Cargo	11,00
Beef, (Philad.)	Mess	11 a 12 00
	Prime	8 a 10 00
Hams,		9 a 12½ cts.
Lard, Jersey,		9 cts.

MARRIED.

On the 30th of May last, by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. GEORGE WILLIG, jun. to Miss MARY ANN BROBSTON, all of this city.

On the 25th of June, at Haddington, by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Dr. LEWIS A. HALL, formerly of Salem, (New Jersey), to Miss MARY L. PINE, daughter of Isaac Pine, Esq. both of Mullica Hill, (New Jersey.)

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. HENRY ERWIN, to Miss REBECCA A. WARNER, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOSEPH L. ALTEMUS, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ELIZABETH HAMMOND, all of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. BANKSON HUDDELL, Stave Merchant.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH GARTLAND, wife of Mr. John Gartland.

On Wednesday last, the 2d inst. Miss ANN WILEY.

On Tuesday, HARRIET BAILEY, daughter of the Rev. Gamaliel Bailey, aged 22.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. FREDERICK EMRY, son of Jacob Emry, deceased, aged 31.

On Sunday morning, at his farm in Roxborough, Mr. ROBERT MORRELL, aged 42.

On Sunday evening last, DANIEL BUSSIER, Esq. aged 52.

On Friday, the 27th ult. GEORGE M. SAGER, aged 16, son of Michael Sager.

On Sunday afternoon last, JANE JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel M'Maken.

Drawing and Painting Academy.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Morning Class of the Subscriber will commence at seven o'clock during the summer season, for the convenience of Scholars attending other Schools.

PETER ANCORA,

may 17—tf *No. 146 Pine street, near the corner of Fifth.*

Procure a Ticket before Monday next.

NOW is the time to apply at Waite's Old Established Office, where fortunes are profusely distributing—only 4 days distant, when those who are now in indigent circumstances may be raised to the pinnacle of wealth. Remember on Monday next, the drawing of the 3d class Pennsylvania State Lottery takes place, and will be completed with all possible despatch, therefore lose not a moment in procuring a chance for the following brilliant prizes. Remember also, that tickets on the day of drawing will be advanced to $8. Every number will be drawn.

The following are the Prizes:

$200	$200	2 of	$6,000	$100	$100
200	200	2	$2,000	100	100
200	200			100	100
200	200	2	$1,500	100	100
200	200	4	$1,000	100	100
				100	100

Besides numerous Prizes of 50, and smaller sums.

Whole Tickets only	7 00	Quarters	1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

For the above Rich Prizes, apply immediately at "TEMPLE OF FORTUNE"

WAITE's TRULY FORTUNATE AND OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other broker in America.

Almost all kinds of bank notes bought on the lowest terms july 5—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, No 70, North Fifth street, a few doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 cents, with printed directions to each.

☞ One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person july 5—4t*

DRAWING APPROACHES!!!

NEXT THURSDAY,

ALL the handsome Prizes will be drawn, in the Union Canal Lottery, Sixth Class, new series, in the short space of *Five Minutes!!!* and the Cash advanced for them immediately.

Tickets only	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Capital Prizes, as in former Classes, for sale at

Pratt & Davis's

Philadelphia Lottery Office, No. 62 Chesnut st. between Second and Third street.

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

Combination.	Register.		
9, 13, 27,	No. 2391	a prize of	$5000
3, 13, 27,	996		1000
4, 13, 30,	1814		1000
2, 13, 20,	758		400

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. July 5—1t

Remember Tuesday and Thursday OF NEXT WEEK.

ON Tuesday next tickets in the popular and splendid scheme of the 6th class, new series, Union Canal Lottery, will positively advance to $8—now they can be had for 7 Dollars. On Thursday next, the whole scheme, with the following brilliant assemblage of prizes, amounting to

$57,400,

Will all be distributed by the drawing of only 6 numbers. Who so careless as not to own a ticket

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

A M'Intire, Manager.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$8,000	is	$8,000
1	do	4,000	is	4,000
1	do	2,336	is	2,336
1	do	2,000	is	2,000
2	do	1,000	is	2,000
4	do	500	is	2,000
10	do	200	is	2,000
36	do	100	is	3,600
72	do	50	is	3,600
432	do	12	is	5,184
3780	do	6	is	22,680
4340	Prizes.			$57,400
7140	Blanks.			
11480	Tickets.			$57,400

The drawing of six numbers only will determine the fate of all the tickets in the above scheme—

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of $25000 1 of 20,000 1 of 15000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,500 1 of 5,000, 4 of 2,500, and an immense number of 1,000, 500, &c. which must be convincing proof that the residence of the Goddess Fortuna, (always at home,) is at No. 127, Chesnut-street.

Cash always paid for all prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders, post paid, thankfully received and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most favorable terms.

The original of all share tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the manager, for the security of the purchaser.

july 5—1t

For Sale, on reasonable terms,

AN excellent WHEELRIGHT STAND with a good frame House, Barn, and other out buildings, situate in Gloucester county, Woolwich township, at Cole's Mill. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Manington Hill, or to Samuel Gaunt, living on the premises.

july 5—3t* JACOB BALLINGER

Pennsylvania State Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

Will positively draw on the 7th July.

THE scheme contains many rich Capital Prizes, among which are, 2 of $6000—2 of $2000—2 of 1500—4 of 1000—10 of 200—12 of 100—16 of 50—4156 of 5. Price of Tickets, $7—shares in proportion.

Capital Prizes for sale at

GIBBS's

Lucky Office, No. 4½ South Third street, Philadelphia, where have been sold most of the capital prizes in former classes. june 28—2t

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, *Together with the mode of ascertaining their errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with a tual practice, the same as at Sea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 205, SOUTH FRONT STREET, six doors below South Street.—He confidently trusts the [illegible] years experience as a navigator at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.*

**** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.* june 7—tf

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at [illegible] o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

P. I. DECKER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very generous patronage received in connection with his late partner Wm. H. Hayward, deceased, and begs leave to offer for their consideration the rich and splendid 6th class, new series lottery, to be drawn on the 10th of July, 1823, and will be concluded in five minutes, as in the former classes, and the cash paid immediately after the drawing.

N. B Clubs or private persons will be dealt with on the most liberal terms, and all orders from the country post paid, shall be punctually attended to, and I trust with decided approbation as in the former classes.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 10th JULY NEXT.

SCHEME.

1 of	8,000	is	$8,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,335		2,336
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
4	500		2,000
10	200		2,000
36	100		3,600
72	50		3,600
432	12		5,184
3780	6		22,680
4340	Prizes.		$57,400
7140	Blanks.		
11480	Tickets.		

Tickets	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Packages embracing the forty-two numbers in halves, quarters or eighths, for sale by

P. I. Decker,

N W corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

June 7—tf

A CURIOSITY.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian Artist. It consists of a box four inches long, three wide, and two deep of fine gold. On one end is a snuff box—on the other a lid opens and discloses an eight day time peace which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens, and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during the song. After repeating and finishing its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place. may 31—tf

MUSICAL CURIOSITY.

LOUIS XVI. and his Queen Maria Antoinette, were remarkable for their taste in elegant furniture and the mechanic arts as well as music. Among the wonders of their palace, was a clock much celebrated in Paris, and described in the Journals of the times, as in to a prodigy of art. The clock played twenty different tunes upon an organ and piano forte, both of which instruments were enclosed within its case. The King and Queen having lost their heads, this musical curiosity was purchased by the late Governeur Morris, then American Minister at Paris, and by him was brought to Philadelphia in the year 1795. It is now in John Gibbs's Lottery Office, No. 4 1-2, South Third-street, and is exhibited by him freely to all those, whose lucky stars lead them to purchase tickets and shares in the Union Canal or Pennsylvania State Lotteries, from him; and as well worth the price of a share of a ticket to see and hear as an object of curiosity.

june 21—tf

Just Published,

AND for sale at No. 13 Fromberger's Court, the Principles of the Government of the United States, adapted to the USE OF SCHOOLS.—Price 87½ cents.

PARDON DAVIS.

may 17—6t

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY H C CAREY & I LEA, corner of Fourth and Chesnut-streets, TABLES, containing the Assays, Weights and Values of the principal Gold and Silver Coins, from Assays made both at London and Paris, which have been found to verify each other, converted into the currency of the United States.

The whole of these tables, except the 7th column of the value in Federal Money, are taken, without variation, from the 5th vol. of the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, published in Edinburgh, the 18th of May, 1822, into which they have been introduced from the second edition of Kelly's Cambist, published in 1821.

The 7th column of Federal Money has been calculated by *Robert Patterson,* Esq. Director of the Mint of the United States, from the contents of the different coins in pure silver or gold, viz: 24¾ grains of pure gold, and 15 times as much, or 371¼ grains, of pure silver in the dollar, Federal Money, and not from the value in Sterling Money, as given in the English Tables. Those who prefer adopting the Sterling calculations, can readily convert them into Federal money by the usual rules June 8—tf

FURNITURE,

NO. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Pillar and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do. single and in setts, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs Curled Hair, Moss and Cotton Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom.

T. NOSSITTER.

may 31—tf

Leghorn Hats.

At No. 31 S SECOND ST. and No. 9 N. SECOND ST.

MRS KNEELAND has on hand, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys and Children's LEGHORN HATS, together with a general assortment of FANCY GOODS, which she is selling, wholesale and retail, very cheap for Cash, or acceptances in the city.

april 26—tf

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

LADIES' Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and recommenced manufacturing in the above line, at No. 131 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House, and next door to Isaac Avery's comb manufactory, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and particularly invites his former customers to call upon him again.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

may 31—tf

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist,

NO 149 Chesnut street, opposite the United States' Bank, respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Mr V. P. will produce testimonials of skill and abilities from some of the most eminent professors and physicians of this city, and elsewhere.

april 5—6m

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between [illegible] and Third Streets, on as low terms and quality as can be obtained. Also has [illegible] assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons [illegible]

nov. 20—tf JAMES [illegible]

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

EPIGRAM

By Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne, a celebrated wit and gallant in the days of Henry 4th.

Sylvia her gambling nephew chides,
With many a sharp and pithy sentence,
The graceless boy, her care derides
Yet seems to promise her repentance;
"When you dear Aunt relinquish man,
"Expect me to abandon gaming."
The prudent matron shakes her fan,
"*Go, rogue, I find you're past reclaiming.*"

A PRAYER TOO QUICKLY GRANTED.

With folded hands, and lifted eyes,
"Have mercy, Heaven!" the Parson cries,
"And on our sun-burnt, thirsty plains,
Thy blessings send in genial rains!"
The sermon ended and the prayers,
The Parson to be gone prepares;
When with a look of brighten'd smiles—
'Thank Heaven, it rains,' cries farmer *Giles.*
'Rains!' quoth the parson, 'Sure you joke;
Rain! Heav'n forbid! I've got no cloak.'

A Rowland for an Oliver.—A first-water Yankee, on a peddling voyage through '*York state,*' arrived in our village last week. Independent of the usual supplies, Jonathan, it seems, had added to his stock of '*nicknacks*' a number of watches, to be disposed of either in the '*barterin line,*' or to be '*swapp'd off,*' as opportunities for driving a trade offered. Meeting a Dutch vagrant, well known in our streets, with a long brass chain dangling at his fob, Jonathan *hit* him for a trade. '*unsight, unseen.*' Tommy was his man. The usual preliminaries being settled, the watches were deposited in the hat of a third person. The umpire then drew out the first watch. 'That,' said Jonathan, 'is the Dutchman's watch.' The other watch (which proved to be a *wooden* one!) was drawn.—'Dat,' cries honest Tommy, 'bh de Yankee's watch.' 'All-fire-ock!' exclaimed the chop-fallen Jonathan, holding up the apology for a watch by its chain, 'a tarnal Dutchman got the rig onter a Yankee! Who'd thought it!' While the Yankee stood viewing his watch, with emotions that partook less of anger than of chagrin, Tommy, not satisfied with his triumph, observed that 'de wooden watch would make good *nutmegs.*' 'Yes,' exclaimed Jonathan with exultation, 'and that there watch of your'n would make a good nutmeg-*grater*, for the case is *real block tin!*'—*Rochester Telegraph.*

The Chevalier de Courten having to pass one of the swollen Swiss rivers when it was agitated, hesitated to enter the ferry boat; but being at length persuaded to embark, he endeavoured to encourage himself by conversing with the boatman. 'My friend,' said he, 'have you not sometimes the misfortune to lose the persons you carry?' 'Oh! never Sir,' said the boatman, 'for my wife was drowned last week, and we found her the very next day!'

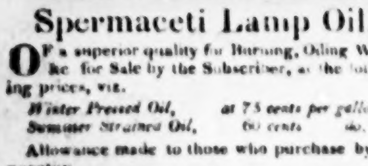
A singular old gentleman was waited upon with his surgeon's bill, for the purpose of being paid. After cogitating for some time over its contents, he desired the young man who called with it to tell his master, that the medicine he would certainly pay for, but as for the visits which he had charged, he should return them.

A COSTLY SUBJECT.

A surgeon in England, desirous of having a subject for the benefit of his pupils, agreed with some of the *all-night* people to procure him one. At about half past 11 at night, a *subject* was accordingly brought, and placed in the parlour for the night.—The surgeon retired to rest, and early on the following morning he went to the parlour for the purpose of removing his purchase to the dissecting-room. The bag was there, but the subject had left, most uncourteously, taking with him plate to the amount of 40*l.*

SCARLET COLOUR.

A Highlander entered a haberdasher's shop in Perth, the other day, and asked for a piece of scarlet cloth to make a waistcoat. The rustic manners of the Gael set some young women who were at the counter giggling, and the shopman willing to afford them sport, began to display his small wit upon the stranger. "So, good man, ye want a piece of scarlet? would you know a piece of scarlet if ye saw it?" "I think I would," replied the mountaineer. The shopman threw down a piece of blue cloth; "Is that scarlet?" "Hout no, no! that no be it." A piece of green cloth was produced; the same question was repeated and received a similar answer, to the great amusement of the querist and his female friends, who were at no pains to conceal their mirth. The Highlander took revenge in his own way; he put his nose to the cloth, and affected to judge of the colour by the smell. The shopman did the same; but the instant he bent his nose towards the counter the Highlander seized him by the ears, and made his nasal protuberance come in such violent contact with the boards, that the blood sprang from it.—"Tat," said the Highlander "is ta colour o'scarlet ye nno, lad;" and he walked away.



Spermaceti Lamp Oil,

OF a superior quality for Burning, Oiling Wool, &c. for Sale by the Subscriber, at the following prices, viz.

Winter Pressed Oil, at 75 *cents per gallon.*
Summer Strained Oil, 60 *cents* do.

Allowance made to those who purchase by the quantity.

This Oil, in a Lamp properly trimmed, is warranted to burn until the Lamp is exhausted, without snuffing or picking up; produces no more SMOKE than Candles; less liable to GREASE a house; safer as it respects FIRE, and one gallon of Oil is found by accurate experiment to last as long, and give an equal light with 11 lbs. Tallow Candles.

He likewise has for sale, PALE LAMP OIL, prepared expressly for Glass Lamps; SPERM CANDLES, LAMPS, WICKS, GLASSES and every article connected with the use of oil. Oil may be had of the "New Bedford Lamp Oil" Waggon, at the same prices, and of the same quality as at the store.

JOSEPH S. RUSSELL,
june 7—tf No. 68 Chesnut street.

Horatio L. Melchor,

HOUSE CARPENTER, has taken the Shop No. 11 Strawberry street, lately occupied by R. S. English.
N. B. A constant supply of Printers' and Bookbinders' Pasting Boards, as cheap as at the lowest cash prices.

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, Oil and Colourman, *No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.* respectfully offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Red and Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, Jr. *respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 137, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood Street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns, finished in the best style and with good materials, as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John Witt, at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.*
june 7—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered for Coughs and complaints of the Lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS.
Affirmed before me this 20th December 1819.
JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.
ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*
Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York. Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.
Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE SMITH *and* PEARSOLL, *and* T. W. DYOTT.
May 10—1y

A few respectable Boarders

CAN *be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles above Holmesburg on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city.* may 17—tf

SUMMER BOARDING.

A FEW Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at Mrs. H. ANDREWS's, Mill st. Bristol, Penn. june 7—tf

NOTICE.

THE Debtors of JAMES WEBSTER'S estate, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make payment; and his creditors to prove and exhibit their claims—to

William Roberts, Jr. *Adm'r.*
Philadelphia, 19th June, 1823.—4t*

Removal.—Charles K. Servoss.

HAS removed his Hardware Store from No. 34 North Third street, to No. 60, North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Snuffer Trays, Fancy Bellows, Hearth Brushes, Patent and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking-glasses, &c. which with his former stock comprises a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere.

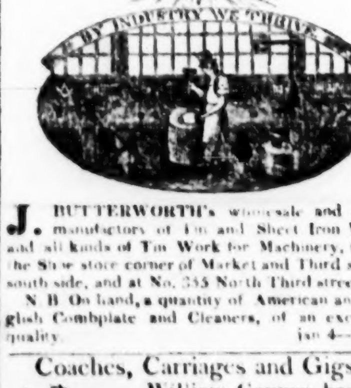
N. B.—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks. may 17—t31a

To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No 102½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to *Dye, Restore, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Goods,* of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

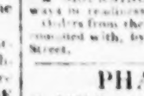
N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice. May 24—tf



J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shew store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

Coaches, Carriages and Gigs.



William Cannon has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he can and will at a moment's notice, supply them with high-box Coaches, light Travelling Carriages, highly finished, full-mounted, six spring Gigs, light running Dearborns, of the latest and most approved construction, together with Match Horses of various colours, good speed, and safe action.—Skilful and careful Drivers will attend.

A *MOURNING HEARSE,* appropriately caparisoned always in readiness.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and instantly complied with, by application to him at No. 69 South Fifth Street. may 31—3m

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, No. 1 *South Fourth street,* (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubois, and latterly by John Smith) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts Hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.
P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 7—6m

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
WM LEWIS, }
june 28—tf

NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

PASSAGE $2,50.

Old Columbian Line for New-York,

Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day at 12 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodging early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. AGENT.
Philad. April 19—tf

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKER, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct. 5—tf

DYING, SCOURING, &c.

SAMUEL BURTON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c. conducts his business at No 18 BANK STREET, between Second and Third streets, a few doors below Market street.

Piece Goods dyed or restored, finished and put up in the original style. Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned and pressed. Moreen Curtains scoured and water-marked. Leghorn Straw, and Chip Hats dyed and pressed.

N. B. Black for mourning on the shortest notice. march 22—tf

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable	Fancy Soaps	Rose
Sultana		Violet
Palm		Benzoin
Oriental		Lilac
Coconut		Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,

Milk Roses,	Boquet Lavender,
Honey Water,	Vegetable Essence,
Extract Roses,	Pasta de Castagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,

Of every description.

A fine Assortment of RODGERS's *PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,*

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.
oct 5—tf

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 3—tf

TOOTH ACHE CURED,

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and evens the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

Milford's Tooth Powder.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache:—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 16½ South Fifth, near Spruce street.
feb. 1—6m

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

IN TWO VOLUMES, just received and for sale Cheap, at No. 71, MARKET, above Second St.

Peveril of the Peak, in 2 vols. price per set,	$1 00
per dozen set,	9 00
Also, Select Percy Anecdotes, in 2 vols. price per volume,	25
Do per dozen copies, of 2 vols.	4 00
And Las Casas's Journal, vols. one and two, price per volume,	37½
Do per dozen copies of 2 vols.	6 00

june 7—tf

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting, CABINET POLISHING, &c.

THE *Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms formerly occupied by Clement Ley Bready, (now by James Johnson) Coach Maker, No. 19 south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also, Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.*

THOMAS & CRESS.

N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders shall be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at the shortest notice and at moderate rates.

☞ JAMES CALDWELL

INFORMS *his fellow-citizens, that he has taken a permanent stand in the Salt Fish Market, in High street, the first table from Second street on the lower side, where he will endeavour to keep an assortment of good SALT FISH, which he will retail at a moderate profit—and would be very thankful to those that would favour him with their custom; as he has been worrying and toiling these number of years in utter darkness, in expectation of accumulating for the time of need, but quite the reverse; but being unfortunate in losses, as many others that had their eye-sight—but still flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement, though the prospect is very dull at present, as the opposition is great. Those that would think him worthy, or favour him with their custom, when he has it not in his power to have salt fish at his stand, would please to have the goodness to call at No. 7, STRAWBERRY STREET, five doors from Market street, on the lower side, can be supplied.* june 14—tf

Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
april 6—tf

CARPETING, BEDDING, &c.

FOR SALE, at No. 293½ Market street, between 7th and 8th, a large quantity of first quality live pick'd Geese Feathers, Curled Hair, Moss, Patent Wool, & Cattails. Likewise, Ready made Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, and Cattail Mattrasses, Sacking Bottoms, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, &c. Also, Superfine and Common Ingrain Carpeting, large and fashionable patterns—Venetian do. suitable for Entry Rooms and Stairs, 4 4 yds. and 5-8ths. wide. The above Goods will be sold low for cash to any amount.
jan 4—6m* ELIJAH LAWS, jr.

Harrowgate Garden Revived.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known establishment called HARROWGATE, being a most rural and pleasant retreat as any in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He has provided himself with a stock of choice wines and other liquors, and intends to be provided with a regular supply of the delicacies of the season. Hoping by a strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage; he therefore respectfully invites his friends and the public to favour him with a call.

WILLIAM W. CLAMPFFER.

N.B. A few boarders can be handsomely accommodated, during the summer season.
april 26—3m

HARDWARE.

THE *subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following.*

Frying Pans.	*Table and Desert Knives and Forks.*
Shovels and Spades.	*Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives*
Trace Chains	*Razors and Scissors.*
Halter Chains.	*Corn's Edge Tools*
Anvils and Vices.	*Files of all descriptions.*
Sad Irons.	*Straw Knives. Sheep Shears.*
Shoe Hammers.	*Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives.*
Shoe Pincers.	*Palate Knives of all sizes.*
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons	*Braces and Bitts.*
Iron do. do.	*Spanish Knives.*
Spectacles, Screws.	*Pruning Knives.*
Augers, Gimblets.	*Commode Nobs.*
Iron and Brass Wire.	*Bed Caps. Pad Locks.*
Butt Hinges.	*Scotch Spring and common Nob Locks.*
Parliament do. H. HL. do.	*Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.*
Chest and Table Brass Hinges	*Drawing Knives.*
Screws of all descriptions.	*Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.*
Fine Plate & Banbury Stock Locks.	*Pins in pounds.*
Patent & Common Curry Combs	*Best Silver eyed and common Needles.*
Dressing Combs.	*Hemming's Needles.*
Pocket Combs.	*Patent Iron Tea Kettles.*
Iron & Steel Blade Squares.	*Saucepans.*
Bolts, Fish Hooks.	
Thimbles, Lamps.	
Thumb & Nob Latches.	

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs, Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,
may 17—tf *No. 48 Market street.*

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3, SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

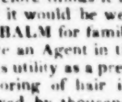
J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal tension, by Wornum. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted Instruments. june 14—tf

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

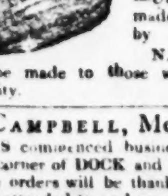
Returning to England.



JOHN OLDRIDGE begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on account of the great demand for the *Balm of Columbia* in Great Britain, and particular family affairs, he intends taking his departure, with his family, in a few months, from Philadelphia, and therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons, that it would be well for them to *lay in a stock* of his BALM for family use, as he does not intend to leave an Agent in the United States.

Its utility as a preventative for the falling off and restoring of hair is universally allowed and approved by thousands who have used, or seen it tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its other virtues. It is now made nearly colourless, and still retains its former virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his establishments No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at one dollar per bottle, and 50 cents for a half bottle. Good allowance to those who purchase quantities.
jan 18—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,



Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices.

Also, Turning in Wood Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch.—Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity. march 15—6m*

J. CAMPBELL, Mercer & Taylor,

HAS commenced business at the South-East corner of DOCK and SECOND STREETS, where orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the most fashionable manner, at the following prices:

FOR MAKING

A Tight-bodied Coat,	$5 50
A Frock do.	5 50
A pair of Pantaloons,	1 25
A Vest,	1 25

nov. 9—6m

SEA BATHING.

TUCKERTON & PHILADELPHIA STAGES—OLD LINE,

WILL commence running through the sands in a day, the 30th inst. twice a week, as follows—Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday, about sunrise, arrive at Camden in good time to cross to the City the same days. Returning, leaves Fish's Ferry, south side of Market street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise, and arrive about sunset, same days, at Tuckerton; where are good accommodations for Travellers. Passage through the sands Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and the usual allowance for Baggage. For Seats, apply at Fish's Ferry.

ISAAC JENKINS,
JOHN MULLINER.
Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 25th, 1823.—4t*

TUCKERTON & PHILADELPHIA UNION STAGE LINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have commenced running a convenient four horse stage from Tuckerton, N. J. to Cooper's Ferry. This stage will leave Tuckerton every Tuesday and Saturday mornings, at 4 o'clock, breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city. Returning, leave Arch street Ferry every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at Tuckerton, at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare through, two dollars and fifty cents, and the usual allowance for baggage. For seats, apply at Arch street Ferry.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

N. B.—Good Ferry Boats will attend to convey passengers to and from the beaches every day.
Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 25th 1823.—4t*

Mount-Holly & Mannahawkin Stages.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced running a Stage between the above places, for the accommodation of persons disposed to visit the Grouse Plains, Mannahawkin or Tuckerton. The Stage will leave Mannahawkin every Monday and Thursday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Griffith Owen's Tavern in Mount-Holly, same afternoons, at 4 o'clock, from which place passengers will be conveyed to Burlington, on the following mornings, in time to meet the Steam Boat for Philadelphia and Trenton. Returning, will leave Mount-Holly every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Mannahawkin same afternoons, at 4 o'clock; where Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Genteel Boarding and Lodging, at the moderate rate of three dollars per week; and conveyed at any time across the Bay, to James Cranmer's, Hazleton Cranmer's and Stephen Inman's. Fare through, One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents.

SETH CRANE.

N. B.—A conveyance will be in readiness at Mannahawkin for Tuckerton. june 18 1823—tf

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, that he still continues to keep the Union Hotel, in Tuckerton, (N. J.) He feels grateful for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to his line of business, to render those who may honor him with a call, satisfied with their accommodation.

WILLIAM K. MASON.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at the same prices they pay on the Beach.
Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 23, 1823.—4t*

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he still keeps the Middle Tavern in Tuckerton, and will use his utmost endeavours to furnish to those who may favour him with their custom with the best possible accommodation, and begs leave to assure his friends, that no pains will be spared to render his Tavern worthy of the attention of those visiting the several Beaches. Passengers' luggage will be conveyed to the several passage boats Gratis. He hopes for a share of the patronage and support of a generous public.

ANDREW ELBERSON.
Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 20th, 1823.—4t

SEA BATHING,

Upon TUCKER'S ISLAND, New-Jersey Shore.

THE Subscriber gratefully returns his thanks to the Public for their manifestations of friendship towards him during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he remains at this pleasant retreat, and that his arrangements are well calculated to make his boarders comfortable. His pleasure boat 'Union' will always be ready for excursions upon the Atlantic Ocean or Bay waters, and that a spring of excellent natural coloured water has recently been discovered upon the Island.

The 'Union' and 'Good Intent' Lines of 4-horse stage carriages, leave Lower Market and Arch Street Ferries for Tuckerton, four days in every week, through in a day, during the season.

JACOB WILLITS.
Tucker's Island, June 10, 1823. 14—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL-FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

Philadelphia Floating Baths and SWIMMING SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Bath House is now open for the reception of visitors, where every attention will be paid to those who patronise the institution. A school for instructing Lads and Male Adults in the Art of Swimming, is also opened under the care of an excellent Teacher, Mr. David Scull, who will attend to his duties at any time of the day. Boats with careful boatmen will attend at the end of Market street wharf to convey the visitors to and from the establishment.

The prices established are as follows, for a

Single bath, including Ferriage	18¾
Do. Lads under 14 years of age	12½
Ferriage to and from the house,	6¼
Season Tickets for families,	10 00
Do. for a single grown person,	7 00
Lads between 14 and 20 years of age	5 00
Do. under 14 years,	4 00
Learning to swim, ferriage and bathing for the season,	10 00

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
june 28—tf Agent for the Proprietors.

☞ Trunk, Hat, and Bonnet Box ☜ *MANUFACTORY.—New Establishment,*

No. 40, NORTH FOURTH STREET.

TRUNK, *Hat and Bonnet Boxes of every description, made to order; a general assortment of various kinds constantly on hand. Shipping, Store and Country Merchants, Travellers, Milliners and Families, will find it their interest to give this establishment a preference.*
N. B.—Old Trunks Repaired, and Packing Boxes made to order, at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices.
june 14—3t

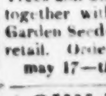
HYDRANTS made and repaired.

STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe.

Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

☞ I have proved by means of a Hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND's Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. FREDERICK GRAFF,
Superintendant of the Philadelphia Waterworks.
3d mo 8—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,



Thankful for past favours, now offers on reasonable terms at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, in Prime Street, (Love Lane) between Eighth and Eleventh Streets, an extensive variety of Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering and Medical Plants, together with a great collection of Flower and Garden Seeds of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Orders, post paid, particularly attended to.
may 17—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $3 50 to $25 per thousand.